

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern States—Radical Reconstruction on its Last Legs.

Our readers will have noticed that in most of the speeches of prominent Southern leaders, recently delivered, the colored voter has formed a theme of more than mere passing interest. To-day we add to the number extracts from a speech delivered by a distinguished representative of "Young South," General James B. Gordon, of Georgia, and from a letter on the subject written upon the more mature judgment of Mr. James B. Campbell, of South Carolina. These appeals and warnings cannot be without effect upon the colored population of the South, and that they are destined to produce a revolution in the minds of the colored voters in favor of their former masters seems to be as clear as the fact that the influence of the Northern adventurers over the freedmen is fast waning. There is nothing at all extraordinary in this. The untutored negroes have discovered that the promises of their newly found Northern friends are shams and delusions, and their natural instinct leads them to distrust all who have once deceived them. No instance have the pledges of their radical allies been carried out. At the outset they promised them forty acres of land and a pair of mules if they would vote the radical ticket. They obeyed instructions, but have never seen either land or mules. They were assured that they should possess the confiscated houses and lands of the Rebel leaders. This the radicals failed to carry out from fear of the indignation the atrocity of the act would create throughout the North. They were told that they should hold seats in Congress, in the State legislatures, and in the City Councils, and in all respects enjoy every civil right and prerogative possessed by the white man. In all these promises they have been deceived and cheated. They have neither lands nor mules; they possess no confiscated plantations; they hold no seats in Congress, and only a few days ago a batch of their colored brethren were expelled from a Southern Legislature by the vote of nearly every white radical in it. The sensible portion of the Southern colored population begin to realize that those Northern adventurers who have located among them have no lands to give; while on the other hand they see that their late masters have and that those masters are disposed to treat them with kindness and with a proper consideration of their newly enfranchised condition. Hence it is no wonder that the Southern colored voter is in a political position which, with very little adroitness, can be turned to the advantage of their old masters, leaving the treacherous carpet-baggers to their fate.

Now, then, comes the opportunity of the Southern leaders. With the assistance of the votes of the colored population they can secure ascendancy in nearly every one of the Southern States, and that accomplished down gross radical reconstruction of its own volition, and up goes the era of Southern restoration. Therefore it is that leaders like Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs, Henry A. Wise, A. H. Stephens, General Gordon, Judge Campbell, and hundreds of others distinguished for their political influence in the South, are palavering with the negro voter, joining with him in barbecues, sitting on the same platform with him, and showing him as clearly as noonday on which side his bread is buttered. The Southern political leaders are most acute and audacious fellows. They are the greatest politicians that ever existed. Even their generals, headed by Robert E. Lee and Beauregard, seem to be as skillful and prudent in the politicians' closet as they were brave and cool on the field of battle. This was seen in Rosecrans' interview with them at White Sulphur Springs. Take them all together, whether we regard them while conducting the Government for more than half a century, or observe them in the work of breaking up the Union, or in carrying on rebellion upon a most gigantic scale, or building great warships in foreign ports, in bringing foreign capitalists to their aid, in obliging foreign countries to give them a quasi recognition, in humbugging old European diplomats, or whether we look at them after the war is over proclaiming themselves the truest, purest, most uncontaminated of Union men, lauding the Constitution as if they had never raised a finger to disturb it, and professing to be better lovers of republican institutions and better friends of human freedom than those who fought to defend the one and procure the other, we see them the same bold, impudic, plucky, vehement, presumptuous, and audacious political leaders. In sagacity and cunning they out-Machiavelli Machiavelli. They play the game of the astute and subtle old Italian statesman better than he could himself, and in a way, indeed, to charm the very bones of that ancient political philosopher out of their tomb. The bitter feuds in Italy excited by Machiavelli, the arraying of one side against another, the sharp corners he turned in his diplomacy, his intrigues, combinations and machinations, afford no parallel to the Southern political philosophers of our day. They do things on a grander scale. They can keep up continual feuds among their opponents; they can attempt to break down a Government one day which they swear the next they are the only saviours of; they can arraign for almost crimes the leader of the armies that conquered them; they can cajole or coerce a great political party into nominating a candidate of their own selection for the Presidency; they can win to their side the support of three million human beings whom they held in bondage for centuries; in short, they can perform deeds which, compared with those of the old Roman or Italian politicians, is like contrasting the tremendous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of the American Continent to the popgun explosions of the volcanoes of Europe. These are the political leaders who in 1872, no matter what they may accomplish in the meantime, will restore the *entente cordiale* of the great Democratic party, smash up the Republican party, elect Frank Blair or Pendleton to the Presidency and pave the way for a century's permanent ascendancy in the Government of the United States.

fairly embarked on an ebb tide, to be drifted out to sea that has no shores. Iowa, Nebraska, and West Virginia are likewise to hold their elections, the former on the same day with the three States named, and the other two later. In all of these there have been marked Democratic gains, so much so as to warrant a hope of securing the electoral votes of West Virginia and Nebraska. As for the important States mentioned, whose votes will practically decide the general issue, Pennsylvania showed a Democratic gain last year of over twenty thousand votes, and a clear majority of the same size this year is among the probabilities. The Democracy are working vigorously, and concentrating their forces for a repulse and rout of the faction which has played false to all its professions and to the general trust. Ohio made a Democratic gain in its last election of fifty-seven thousand, choosing a Democratic Legislature and sending a choice of Union men to the Senate in place of the Democrats. Indiana gained last election the Democrats six thousand, but just elected, and promises by every popular token to roll up immense gains for Mr. Hendricks, who is conducting so energetic a campaign. The latest advices from that State are very positive in favor of a complete Democratic victory on the 13th of October. The contest thus hinges on the three States mentioned, two of which have already given Democratic majorities, and the third very large Democratic gains. It is the true policy of the Democrats to concentrate their exertions in this field. There is where the thick of the fight is to come. After speeches that these already addressed to the people on the issues of the hour, by Messrs. Hendricks and Pendleton, no political campaign presents. What it mostly concerns the people to discuss, that they hear thoroughly discussed. It is only the living interests of the country—the salvation of free government, the restoration of fraternal feeling, the revival of industry and prosperity, the lightening of debt and taxes, and the perpetual right of the people to self-government—it is these living interests alone that are presented. The solemnity of this judgment-hour of our institutions would be mocked by appeals for a continuance of mere party supremacy. The discussions before the people involve the common safety and happiness. No worn-out party phrases count for anything now. The Democratic speakers address themselves to the great questions of the hour; and they force home on the popular mind the conviction that a democratic government on this continent is not possible under a longer lease of radical power. The contest is going on between directly opposite conceptions of government. If the Democracy prevail, the perpetuity of our republican system is secured. If they fail, the struggle afterwards will be simply to see how much may be saved from the general wreck. They have every possible stimulus for exertions, leaving the treacherous carpet-baggers to their fate.

minority, if the majority shall repudiate the negro reconstruction policy by electing Seymour and Blair. Clearly, the predicted troubles can never take place, unless the beaten party refuses to be bound by the popular verdict. A Chivalrous Censor. From the N. Y. Times. The Charleston Mercury shares the demoralization which just now seems chronic among Democratic journals. It misrepresents the Times, thus: "The New York Times, of the 8th instant comes out as a revolutionist. Its arguments are very simple—as simple as that of Nicholas I. The sons of Congress are like the oxen of the Emperor of the Russia, or like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that altereth not. Therefore, it is known to all ye vassals of the Empire, that the reconstruction acts are, and that not that all acts of subsequent Congresses—all decrees of Supreme Courts—all opposition and all declarations of acts to set aside the same, are null and void. Now we have only a little to say. Here are men deliberately threatening war against the Government of the United States. War is the open face of law. The Times has thrown up all pretension to legality or constitutionality in the claims of the Reconstruction acts. It boldly admits their utter unconstitutionality. And on the back of these admissions, it now proclaims for revolution to carry out their lawless designs." It is not necessary for us to say that the Mercury grossly and deliberately misstates our position. Neither do we say, as it implies, that we have any objection to the Reconstruction acts, or the unwillingness of the Republican party to abide by the legal results of the act. This, however, we have said—that the only method of effecting change which the loyal sentiment of the country will allow, is that which Federal or local law prescribes. In seven of the Southern States the Reconstruction acts have been suspended by the system they were intended to establish. The new constitution of the National Congress, as amended by the fourteenth addition, defines the methods and conditions of change, and these, even subsequent Congresses must respect. The repeal of the Reconstruction acts to-morrow would effect nothing, save in the three States which are still governed by them. In the other States, local Constitutions are in full force, and local governments are at work under them. These are accomplished facts, which the Democratic party cannot disregard without plunging into insurrection. To like respect for law to the affirmation of its maintenance of authority as now existing against Democratic threats is despotic and revolutionary is to blend falsehood with truth. The only party to which "lawless designs" may with the slightest truth be imputed, is the Democratic party, which proposes to set aside seven Constitutions, without consulting the majority who framed and enacted them, and to upset seven governments formed under the law, and now in peaceful operation. If the party could accomplish its ends without violating organic law, national or local, we should have nothing to say except as to the injustice or inexpediency of its action. But it contemplates no such limitation. It threatens to annul its own laws, and to force disfranchisement in spite of law, and to re-establish "white men's governments" in defiance of constitutional hindrances. Executive usurpation, and the exercise of force by the disloyal organizations which abound throughout the South, are the means relied upon by the Democratic leaders; and the use of these means would constitute revolution.

clearly as strong in law as it is unjust politically. As this is a question not merely of the qualifications of certain members of the Legislature, but of the eligibility of all persons of a certain race to hold office, the decision of the Legislature of Georgia is subject to be overruled by the Courts, and the question will doubtless be brought in some form before the Supreme Court of the United States. As the logical result of the exclusion of a race from holding office would be their future exclusion from the right of suffrage, the effect of the action of Georgia will be to impress Congress more fully with the necessity of passing a uniform suffrage act for all the States. Some Democratic journals have hastily assumed that, because of the passage of the act for the admission of Georgia into the Union, Congress has no further power over the questions involved in the expulsion of these members. This presumption is clearly unwarranted. The act readmitting Georgia to the Union takes effect only on the ratification by the Legislature of Georgia of the Fourteenth Amendment. No vote had been taken on the Amendment in the Georgia Legislature at the time the proclamations of the President and Mr. Seward, declaring its ratification, were issued. Georgia is not named in these proclamations as one of the States by whose votes the Amendment was ratified. Subsequently a vote was taken by the Legislature of Georgia, and it was declared ratified by a majority, according to McPherson's Manual, of 10 in the Senate and 24 (others say 19) in the House. But included in this vote were 39 perjured ex-Rebel members who sat in violation of that clause of the Fourteenth Article itself which excludes from holding office men who joined the Rebellion after having taken an official oath to support the Constitution. Add to these the 24 colored members who have just been illegally expelled, and we have 63 members voting on that question, of whom 39 voted unlawfully; and if the remaining 24 voted lawfully, then they must return to their seats, and the recent decision excluding them must stand for naught. If Congress holds the entire 63 votes to have been unlawful, then the Fourteenth Amendment has not yet been adopted, and consequently Georgia is not yet in the Union. If Congress holds the colored votes to have been lawful, it must see that the Georgia Legislature after having taken their oaths before allowing Georgia to resume her seats in Congress, the whole subject is, therefore, still within the jurisdiction of Congress, and the Rebels of Georgia will probably have to walk out of the Georgia Legislature themselves, as the net result of their motion.

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HENRY SHANLEY & CO. OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, OF 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, OF GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845. Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this year's manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION. NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. No. 42 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he belongs, to be paid to his heirs, or to the widow or other next of kin. A member dies, the Association pays over within forty days from the date of his death, to his heirs or to the widow or other next of kin, the amount of his share in the Association. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all money paid, and the Association supplies a new member to his place, deducting one TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN. CLASS I.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 18 and 25 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class E, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above, each class is limited to 500 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class as he or she is a member of. One dollar goes to the Association, and the balance is paid for collecting. A member of one class cannot be a member of another class. To pay for this dollar is a member of another class, each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary to pay six dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay the dollar and ten cents upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death. F.D.S.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent on request of a personal application at the office of the Association.

WINE, ETC. JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STS., IMPORTER OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc., AND COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. LUMBER. F. H. WILLIAMS, SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN. OFFERS FOR SALE. PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK. BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING. HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH BRINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS, ETC. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS. LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 727 NORTH 1868. SPRUCE JOIST, BROWN JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868. SEASONED CEDAR FINE, BEAR, CLEAR, A FINE, CHOICE PATTERN FINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, AND FLOORING, WASHINGTON FLOORING, FLORIDA ST. BOARD, RAIL PLANK. 1868. WALNUT BIDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BIDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CEDAR, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. 1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS', CIGAR BOX MAKERS', SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA SCANTLING, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAUL, HAMMER & CO., No. 260 SOUTH STREET. "UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL," Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SHOWL WORK, ETC. The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 922 M. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases, and a variety of Independent & Second, for horse Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt. BITTON AND EYELET STUDS in great variety—newest patterns—SOLID SILVERWARE for Bridal presents, Fated-ware, etc. Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1149. STOVES, RANGES, ETC. NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his new and improved FURNACE. This is an entirely new burner, it is constructed so as to once commence itself to generate heat, and a combination of steam and gas from it is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly adapted for self-heating, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is also arranged with a view to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal, and its furnace now in use. The hydraulic condenser of the air is produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will as once demonstrate that it is the only safe furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Philadelphia. Nos. 118 and 114 M. ARCADE. A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-bricks, Stoves, Low Down Stoves, Ventilators, etc., always on hand. N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 619.

EXTRA FINE NEW MESS MACKEREL IN KITS. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117 1/2 ELEVEN TH and VINE STREETS. SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND PUBLIC ANCE S, ORDS, and other articles, at the Public Auction, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, to-wit: 25 Iron guns, various calibres. 250 pound shot, shell, etc. 200 field carriage, etc. 250 tons of artillery harness. 250 tons of carriage harness. 375 muskets and rifles, various models. 250 revolvers, various models. 2500 lbs of accoutrements. 6000 McClellan saddles. 6000 warb bridles. Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold by public auction, may apply to the Quartermaster, at Washington, D. C., or to Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal. E. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 1, 1868. 19 1/2.

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Shall the Majority Rule? From the N. Y. World. We inroduce so much of the following paragraph from a long article in the Times, as sets forth the potency of public opinion. "For, in spite of the clamor and confusion that always accompany a political canvass, the will of the people, when once declared, always challenges and commands respect. All parties, all sections, all orders, and all classes respect it. It is the natural tendency of popular sentiment to defer to and obey it. The history of the nation shows only one instance of an effort to disregard and resist it—and that the result of that was so disastrous, so utterly fatal to those by whom it was made—that there is not little danger of its being repeated during the present generation at all events." What the Times refers to as an exception rather exemplifies the rule. The submission of the South to the will of the people as declared in the Presidential election of 1860, was, in one aspect, too absolute and complete. When the result of the election became known, the South did not object to Abraham Lincoln becoming President of the United States. They fully acquiesced in that; but determined that their section should be no longer a part of the country of which he was the duly elected Chief Magistrate. They also fully accepted, as a result of the election, the exclusion of slavery from all the Territories of the United States. They meant to seize and hold as large a portion of those Territories as they were able; but they had no thought of disturbing the decision of the people that in such Territories as continued to be held, or should afterwards be acquired, by the United States, there should be slavery. The South might have contested the validity of the election on good grounds and with fair hopes of success, as both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court were on their side. But a majority of the Northern people having decided against them, they surrendered those great advantages to the controlling force of public opinion, and fell back on what they then believed to be their constitutional right of secession. It was the supposed impossibility of resisting, for any length of time, the will of the people, that impelled them upon their mad and suicidal course. We submit, therefore, that the Times' alleged exception rather confirms the rule. Whether that exception be real or only apparent, the rule itself is acknowledged. It is safe to assume that, in accordance with it, the minority will peacefully submit to the result of this Presidential election, and surrender the Reconstruction policy which the majority of the people will have condemned. But as the whole drift of Republican electioneering militates against such a submission, we wish that the Times, or some other organ of the party, would be explicit and tell its readers whether the new policy is to be held in, if a majority of the people shall, by their votes in this election, repudiate it. If the beaten party submits to the declared will of the people on this subject, the declaration about civil strife as a consequence of the election of Seymour and Blair, is nonsense. How can there be any strife, if the Republicans accept the popular verdict? All their electioneering bugbears imply a determination, on their part, to set at naught public opinion and defy the will of the majority, if the majority does not happen to be on their side. Now we wish they would tell the country whether this is their settled determination; and if it is, on what ground they expect to defend it. It cannot be denied that the Republican policy is a great innovation, nor that it is incongruous with the regular operation of our political system. Its incongruity is confessed in the Republican platform itself, which says that the suffrage should be regulated by free local action in part of the States, and controlled by Federal authority in the others. The Republican policy is not only an upstart deviation from settled practice, but it has never been sanctioned by the people. They have never had an opportunity to pronounce upon it. No such issue as the regulation of suffrage in the States by Federal authority has ever been presented to the people in any election, until now. Have not the people a right to be consulted respecting the policy of their own Government? If they show by their votes that they repudiate such an innovation, the nature and genius of republican government require that the old system be acquiesced in until the new shall have received their sanction. We again respectfully but earnestly ask the Times to give its opinion on the duty of the

largely embarked on an ebb tide, to be drifted out to sea that has no shores. Iowa, Nebraska, and West Virginia are likewise to hold their elections, the former on the same day with the three States named, and the other two later. In all of these there have been marked Democratic gains, so much so as to warrant a hope of securing the electoral votes of West Virginia and Nebraska. As for the important States mentioned, whose votes will practically decide the general issue, Pennsylvania showed a Democratic gain last year of over twenty thousand votes, and a clear majority of the same size this year is among the probabilities. The Democracy are working vigorously, and concentrating their forces for a repulse and rout of the faction which has played false to all its professions and to the general trust. Ohio made a Democratic gain in its last election of fifty-seven thousand, choosing a Democratic Legislature and sending a choice of Union men to the Senate in place of the Democrats. Indiana gained last election the Democrats six thousand, but just elected, and promises by every popular token to roll up immense gains for Mr. Hendricks, who is conducting so energetic a campaign. The latest advices from that State are very positive in favor of a complete Democratic victory on the 13th of October. The contest thus hinges on the three States mentioned, two of which have already given Democratic majorities, and the third very large Democratic gains. It is the true policy of the Democrats to concentrate their exertions in this field. There is where the thick of the fight is to come. After speeches that these already addressed to the people on the issues of the hour, by Messrs. Hendricks and Pendleton, no political campaign presents. What it mostly concerns the people to discuss, that they hear thoroughly discussed. It is only the living interests of the country—the salvation of free government, the restoration of fraternal feeling, the revival of industry and prosperity, the lightening of debt and taxes, and the perpetual right of the people to self-government—it is these living interests alone that are presented. The solemnity of this judgment-hour of our institutions would be mocked by appeals for a continuance of mere party supremacy. The discussions before the people involve the common safety and happiness. No worn-out party phrases count for anything now. The Democratic speakers address themselves to the great questions of the hour; and they force home on the popular mind the conviction that a democratic government on this continent is not possible under a longer lease of radical power. The contest is going on between directly opposite conceptions of government. If the Democracy prevail, the perpetuity of our republican system is secured. If they fail, the struggle afterwards will be simply to see how much may be saved from the general wreck. They have every possible stimulus for exertions, leaving the treacherous carpet-baggers to their fate. Now, then, comes the opportunity of the Southern leaders. With the assistance of the votes of the colored population they can secure ascendancy in nearly every one of the Southern States, and that accomplished down gross radical reconstruction of its own volition, and up goes the era of Southern restoration. Therefore it is that leaders like Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs, Henry A. Wise, A. H. Stephens, General Gordon, Judge Campbell, and hundreds of others distinguished for their political influence in the South, are palavering with the negro voter, joining with him in barbecues, sitting on the same platform with him, and showing him as clearly as noonday on which side his bread is buttered. The Southern political leaders are most acute and audacious fellows. They are the greatest politicians that ever existed. Even their generals, headed by Robert E. Lee and Beauregard, seem to be as skillful and prudent in the politicians' closet as they were brave and cool on the field of battle. This was seen in Rosecrans' interview with them at White Sulphur Springs. Take them all together, whether we regard them while conducting the Government for more than half a century, or observe them in the work of breaking up the Union, or in carrying on rebellion upon a most gigantic scale, or building great warships in foreign ports, in bringing foreign capitalists to their aid, in obliging foreign countries to give them a quasi recognition, in humbugging old European diplomats, or whether we look at them after the war is over proclaiming themselves the truest, purest, most uncontaminated of Union men, lauding the Constitution as if they had never raised a finger to disturb it, and professing to be better lovers of republican institutions and better friends of human freedom than those who fought to defend the one and procure the other, we see them the same bold, impudic, plucky, vehement, presumptuous, and audacious political leaders. In sagacity and cunning they out-Machiavelli Machiavelli. They play the game of the astute and subtle old Italian statesman better than he could himself, and in a way, indeed, to charm the very bones of that ancient political philosopher out of their tomb. The bitter feuds in Italy excited by Machiavelli, the arraying of one side against another, the sharp corners he turned in his diplomacy, his intrigues, combinations and machinations, afford no parallel to the Southern political philosophers of our day. They do things on a grander scale. They can keep up continual feuds among their opponents; they can attempt to break down a Government one day which they swear the next they are the only saviours of; they can arraign for almost crimes the leader of the armies that conquered them; they can cajole or coerce a great political party into nominating a candidate of their own selection for the Presidency; they can win to their side the support of three million human beings whom they held in bondage for centuries; in short, they can perform deeds which, compared with those of the old Roman or Italian politicians, is like contrasting the tremendous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of the American Continent to the popgun explosions of the volcanoes of Europe. These are the political leaders who in 1872, no matter what they may accomplish in the meantime, will restore the *entente cordiale* of the great Democratic party, smash up the Republican party, elect Frank Blair or Pendleton to the Presidency and pave the way for a century's permanent ascendancy in the Government of the United States. The Preliminary Elections. From the Boston Post. Larger results have never depended on the fall State elections than will make themselves visible this year. Three important, and, we may say, the decisive, elections to occur in October are those in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and they all take place on the same day, the 13th. Coming so very near to the general election in November—but three weeks—their immediate influence on that event will tell visibly. Should they be very closely contested, we shall witness an increased intensity of effort on both sides in every State to secure the final triumph; but in case the Democrats and conservatives sweep these three great States clean of the vestiges of radicalism, the November conclusion, to a fair and open trial, will be a foregone one. The radical party may then consider themselves